

AWS Customer Management System - Pricing Analysis

Executive Summary

This document provides a comprehensive cost analysis for the Customer Information Management System built on AWS serverless architecture. The system utilizes AWS Lambda, API Gateway, and DynamoDB to provide a scalable, cost-effective solution for managing customer data.

Key Cost Drivers: - AWS Lambda: Function execution and requests - API Gateway: REST API requests - DynamoDB: On-demand read/write operations and storage

Architecture Overview

The system consists of: - **5 Lambda Functions:** CreateCustomer, GetCustomers, GetCustomer, UpdateCustomer, DeleteCustomer - **1 API Gateway:** REST API with CORS enabled - **1 DynamoDB Table:** On-demand billing mode with customer records

Pricing Components Analysis

1. AWS Lambda Pricing

Request Pricing: - Standard requests: \$0.0000002 per request - ARM requests: \$0.0000002 per request (same price)

Compute Pricing (x86): - Tier 1 (0-6B GB-seconds): \$0.0000166667 per GB-second - Tier 2 (6B-15B GB-seconds): \$0.0000150000 per GB-second - Tier 3 (15B+ GB-seconds): \$0.0000133334 per GB-second

Compute Pricing (ARM - Graviton2): - Tier 1 (0-7.5B GB-seconds): \$0.0000133334 per GB-second - Tier 2 (7.5B-18.75B GB-seconds): \$0.0000120001 per GB-second - Tier 3 (18.75B+ GB-seconds): \$0.0000106667 per GB-second

2. API Gateway Pricing

REST API Requests: - First 333 million requests/month: \$0.0000035 per request - Next 667 million requests/month: \$0.0000028 per request - Next 19 billion requests/month: \$0.0000023800 per request - Over 20 billion requests/month: \$0.0000015100 per request

HTTP API Requests (Alternative): - First 300 million requests/month: \$0.0000010 per request - Over 300 million requests/month: \$0.0000009 per request

3. DynamoDB Pricing

On-Demand Throughput: - Read Request Units: \$0.125 per million RRU - Write Request Units: \$0.625 per million WRUs

Storage: - First 25 GB/month: Free - Beyond 25 GB: \$0.25 per GB/month

Free Tier Benefits: - 25 GB storage per month (always free) - 2.5 million DynamoDB Streams read requests per month

Cost Scenarios

Scenario 1: Low Usage (Startup/Development)

Monthly Usage: - API Requests: 10,000 - Lambda Invocations: 50,000 (10 per API call) - DynamoDB Operations: 30,000 reads, 20,000 writes - Data Storage: 5 GB

Cost Breakdown: - **Lambda Requests:** $50,000 \times \$0.0000002 = \0.01 - **Lambda Compute:** $50,000 \times 0.5s \times 0.128GB \times \$0.0000166667 = \$0.05$ - **API Gateway:** $10,000 \times \$0.0000035 = \0.035 - **DynamoDB Reads:** $30,000 \times \$0.000000125 = \0.004 - **DynamoDB Writes:** $20,000 \times \$0.000000625 = \0.013 - **DynamoDB Storage:** 5 GB (Free tier)

Total Monthly Cost: \$0.10

Scenario 2: Medium Usage (Small Business)

Monthly Usage: - API Requests: 100,000 - Lambda Invocations: 500,000 - DynamoDB Operations: 300,000 reads, 200,000 writes - Data Storage: 50 GB

Cost Breakdown: - **Lambda Requests:** $500,000 \times \$0.0000002 = \0.10 - **Lambda Compute:** $500,000 \times 0.5s \times 0.128GB \times \$0.0000166667 = \$0.53$ - **API Gateway:** $100,000 \times \$0.0000035 = \0.35 - **DynamoDB Reads:** $300,000 \times \$0.000000125 = \0.038 - **DynamoDB Writes:** $200,000 \times \$0.000000625 = \0.125 - **DynamoDB Storage:** $(50-25) \times \$0.25 = \6.25

Total Monthly Cost: \$7.39

Scenario 3: High Usage (Enterprise)

Monthly Usage: - API Requests: 1,000,000 - Lambda Invocations: 5,000,000 - DynamoDB Operations: 3,000,000 reads, 2,000,000 writes - Data Storage: 200 GB

Cost Breakdown: - **Lambda Requests:** $5,000,000 \times \$0.0000002 = \1.00 - **Lambda Compute:** $5,000,000 \times 0.5s \times 0.128GB \times \$0.0000166667 = \$5.33$ - **API Gateway:** $1,000,000 \times \$0.0000035 = \3.50 - **DynamoDB Reads:** $3,000,000 \times \$0.000000125 = \0.375 - **DynamoDB Writes:** $2,000,000 \times \$0.000000625 = \1.25 - **DynamoDB Storage:** $(200-25) \times \$0.25 = \43.75

Total Monthly Cost: \$55.21

Cost Optimization Recommendations

1. Immediate Optimizations

- **Use ARM-based Lambda functions:** 20% cost savings on compute
- **Optimize Lambda memory allocation:** Right-size memory for actual usage
- **Implement response caching:** Reduce redundant API calls
- **Use DynamoDB efficiently:** Batch operations where possible

2. Architecture Optimizations

- **Consider HTTP API instead of REST API:** 71% cost reduction for API Gateway
- **Implement connection pooling:** Reduce Lambda cold starts
- **Use DynamoDB single-table design:** Optimize for access patterns
- **Enable DynamoDB auto-scaling:** For predictable workloads

3. Monitoring and Alerting

- **Set up CloudWatch billing alarms:** Monitor unexpected cost increases
- **Use AWS Cost Explorer:** Analyze spending patterns
- **Implement usage tracking:** Monitor per-customer costs
- **Regular cost reviews:** Monthly optimization assessments

Free Tier Benefits

AWS Lambda: - 1 million requests per month - 400,000 GB-seconds of compute time per month

API Gateway: - 1 million REST API calls per month (first 12 months)

DynamoDB: - 25 GB storage (always free) - 25 read capacity units and 25 write capacity units (always free) - 2.5 million stream read requests per month (always free)

Annual Cost Projections

Scenario	Monthly Cost	Annual Cost	With Optimizations
Low Usage	\$0.10	\$1.20	\$0.96 (20% savings)
Medium Usage	\$7.39	\$88.68	\$70.94 (20% savings)
High Usage	\$55.21	\$662.52	\$530.02 (20% savings)

Risk Factors and Considerations

Cost Risks

- **Unexpected traffic spikes:** On-demand pricing can scale costs rapidly
- **Data growth:** Storage costs increase linearly with data volume
- **API abuse:** Uncontrolled API access can drive up costs

Mitigation Strategies

- **Implement rate limiting:** Control API request rates
- **Set up billing alerts:** Early warning for cost overruns
- **Use reserved capacity:** For predictable workloads
- **Implement data lifecycle policies:** Archive old data

Conclusion

The Customer Management System provides excellent cost efficiency for small to medium workloads, with costs starting as low as \$0.10/month for development environments. The serverless architecture ensures you only pay for actual usage, making it ideal for variable workloads.

Key Takeaways: - Very low entry cost with generous free tiers - Linear scaling with usage patterns - Significant optimization opportunities available - Predictable cost structure for planning

Next Steps: 1. Implement ARM-based Lambda functions for immediate 20% savings 2. Set up comprehensive monitoring and alerting 3. Consider HTTP API migration for high-traffic scenarios 4. Regular monthly cost optimization reviews

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Currency: USD